

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

BARBARA MYCEK, individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Barbara Mycek (“Plaintiff”) brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated against Defendant Rochester Institute of Technology (“RIT” or “Defendant”). Plaintiff makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of his counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the allegations specifically pertaining to herself, which are based on personal knowledge.

NATURE OF THE ACTION AND FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

1. This is a class action lawsuit on behalf of all people who paid tuition and fees for the Spring 2020 academic semester at RIT, and who, because of Defendant’s response to the Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) pandemic, lost the benefit of the education for which they paid, and/or the services for which their fees paid, without having their tuition and fees refunded to them.

2. RIT is one of this country’s preeminent private universities with an enrollment of over 19,000 students. RIT’s campus is located in the town of Henrietta, New York, a suburb of Rochester. RIT is comprised of nine colleges: RIT College of Engineering Technology,

Saunders College of Business, B. Thomas Golisano College of Computing and Information Sciences, Kate Gleason College of Engineering, RIT College of Health Sciences and Technology, College of Art and Design, RIT College of Liberal Arts, RIT College of Science, and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf.

3. On March 11, 2020, RIT announced via letter from University President David Munson that spring break, which was currently scheduled for March 8-15, would be extended through March 22, 2020. Mr. Munson further announced that when classes resume on March 23, they will take place remotely “until further notice.”¹ On March 15, 2020, Mr. Munson issued a follow-up announcement which confirmed that “[t]here will be NO in-person, face-to-face classes for the remainder of the semester,” and that students in university housing must vacate by no later than April 5.²

4. Thus, RIT has not held any in-person classes since March 6, 2020. Classes that have continued have only been offered without in-person instruction, such as via online format.

5. As a result of the closure of Defendant’s facilities, Defendant has not delivered the educational services, facilities, access and/or opportunities that Ms. Mycek and the putative class contracted and paid for. The online learning options being offered to RIT students are subpar in practically every aspect, from the lack of facilities, materials, and access to faculty. Students have been deprived of the opportunity for collaborative learning and in-person dialogue, feedback, and critique. The remote learning options are in no way the equivalent of the in-person education that Plaintiff and the putative class members contracted and paid for.

¹ <https://www.rit.edu/news/statement-rit-president-munson-coronavirus-alters-university-schedule>

² <https://www.rit.edu/news/rit-encourages-students-not-return-campus-courses-resume-march-23-through-alternative-modes>

6. Nonetheless, RIT has not refunded any tuition or fees for the Spring 2020 Semester.

7. Plaintiff and the putative class are therefore entitled to a refund of tuition and fees for in-person educational services, facilities, access and/or opportunities that Defendant has not provided. Even if Defendant did not have a choice in cancelling in-person classes, it nevertheless has improperly retained funds for services it is not providing.

8. Plaintiff seeks, for herself and Class members, Defendant's disgorgement of the pro-rated portion of tuition and fees, proportionate to the amount of time that remained in the Spring Semester 2020 when classes moved online and campus services ceased being provided. Plaintiff seeks a return of these amounts on behalf of herself and the Class as defined below.

PARTIES

9. Plaintiff Barbara Mycek is a citizen of Pennsylvania who resides in Audobon, Pennsylvania. Ms. Mycek is the parent of an undergraduate student at RIT. Ms. Mycek's son is pursuing a degree in Cyber Security. The Cyber Security program at RIT relies extensively on in-person instruction, laboratory access, meaningful student presentations, peer collaboration, and access to other university facilities. None of these resources are available to Ms. Mycek's son while in-person classes are suspended. Ms. Mycek's paid Defendant approximately \$20,000 in tuition and fees for Spring Semester 2020. RIT has not provided Ms. Mycek any refund of tuition or other mandatory fees, despite the fact that in-person classes have not been held since March 6, 2020.

10. Defendant Rochester Institute of Technology is a private research university with its principal place of business at One Lomb Memorial Drive Rochester, NY 14623.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), as modified by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, because at least one member of the Class, as defined below, is a citizen of a different state than Defendant, there are more than 100 members of the Class, and the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs.

12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it is headquartered in this District, many of the acts and transactions giving rise to this action occurred in this District.

13. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant's principal place of business is located in this District and many of the acts and transactions giving rise to this action occurred in this District. Specifically, the contract that is the subject of this action was formed in this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiff And Class Members Paid Tuition And Fees For Spring Semester 2020

14. Plaintiff and Class members are individuals who paid the cost of tuition and other mandatory fees for the Spring 2020 Semester at RIT.

15. Spring Semester 2020 classes at RIT began on or about January 13, 2020. Classes and final exams for the semester are scheduled to end on or around May 6, 2020.

16. Plaintiff and Class members paid the cost of tuition for the Spring Semester 2020. They also paid other mandatory fees associated with the Spring Semester 2020, including but not limited to a Student Activities Fee.

17. Undergraduate tuition for the Spring 2020 semester at RIT is approximately \$21,323. Mandatory undergraduate fees include a \$148 Student Activities Fee and a \$175

Student Health Services Fee.

18. Graduate tuition for the Spring 2020 semester at RIT is approximately \$23,761.

19. The tuition and fees described in the paragraph above is provided by way of example; total damage amounts – which may include other fees that are not listed herein but that were not refunded – will be proven at trial.

In Response To COVID-19, RIT Closed Campuses And Cancelled All In-Person Classes

20. On March 11, 2020, RIT announced that because of the global COVID-19 in-person instruction for classes would continue only via “alternative delivery methods”, including online format, until further notice. On March 15, 2020, RIT announced that there would be no in-person instruction through the end of the Spring 2020 semester.

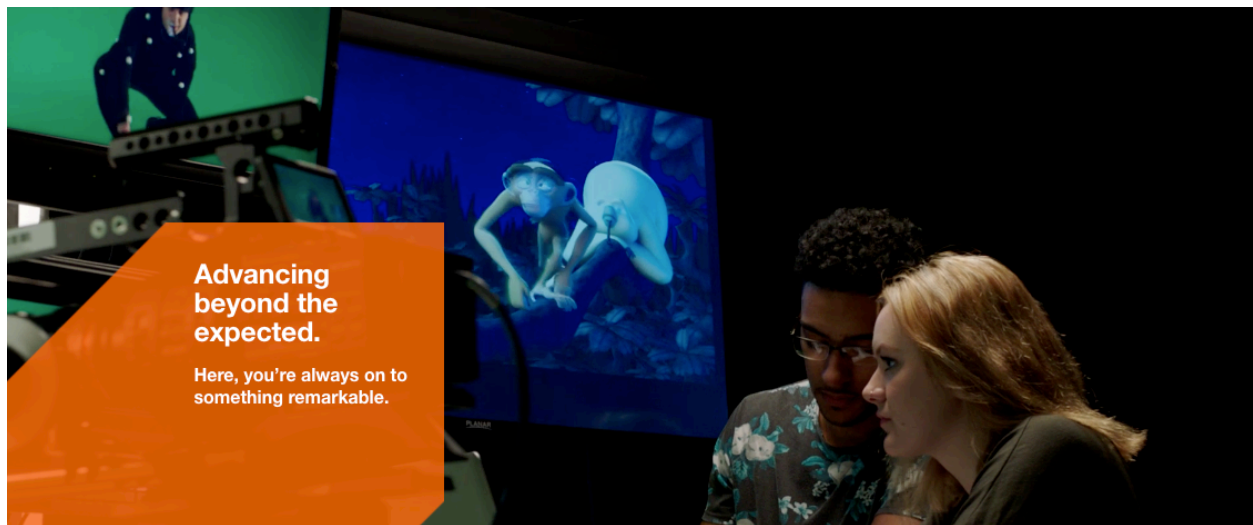
21. Since March 6, 2020, RIT has not held any in-person classes. The closure of RIT’s campuses has been extended through the end of Spring Semester 2020. Classes that have continued have only been offered in remote format, with no in-person instruction. Even classes for students with concentrations in areas where in-person instruction and laboratory access is especially crucial (such as engineering, computer sciences, theatre, etc.) have only had access to minimum online education options.

22. As a result of the closure of Defendant’s facilities, Defendant has not delivered the educational services, facilities, access and/or opportunities that Plaintiff and the putative class contracted and paid for. Plaintiff and the putative class are therefore entitled to a refund of all tuition and fees for services, facilities, access and/or opportunities that Defendant has not provided. Even if Defendant did not have a choice in cancelling in-person classes, it nevertheless has improperly retained funds for services it is not providing.

23. Plaintiff and members of the Class did not choose to attend an online institution of

higher learning, but instead chose to attend Defendant's institution and enroll on an in-person basis.

24. Defendant markets the RIT on-campus experience, such as access to facilities and face-to-face collaboration with professors, as a benefit of enrollment on RIT's website:



25. The online learning options being offered to RIT students are subpar in practically every aspect and a shadow of what they once were, from the lack of facilities, materials, and access to faculty. Students have been deprived of the opportunity for collaborative learning and in-person dialogue, feedback, and critique.

26. The remote learning options are in no way the equivalent of the in-person education putative class members contracted and paid for. The remote education being provided is not even remotely worth the amount charged class members for Spring Semester 2020 tuition. This is clear from the fact that tuition for in-person instruction at RIT costs more per credit than tuition for RIT's online classes because such costs cover not just the academic instruction, but encompass an entirely different experience which includes but is not limited to:

- Face to face interaction with professors, mentors, and peers;
- Access to facilities such as libraries, laboratories, computer labs, and study rooms;
- Student governance and student unions;
- Extra-curricular activities, groups, intramural sports, etc.;
- Student art, cultures, and other activities;
- Social development and independence;
- Hands on learning and experimentation;
- Networking and mentorship opportunities.

27. Through this lawsuit Plaintiff seeks, for herself and Class members, Defendant's disgorgement of the pro-rated portion of tuition and fees, proportionate to the amount of time that remained in the Spring Semester 2020 when classes moved online and campus services ceased being provided. Plaintiff seeks return of these amounts on behalf of herself and the Class as defined below.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

28. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class defined as all people who paid RIT Spring Semester 2020 tuition and/or fees for in-person educational services that RIT failed to provide, and whose tuition and fees have not been refunded (the "Class"). Specifically excluded from the

Class are Defendant, Defendant's officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts, representatives, employees, principals, servants, partners, joint ventures, or entities controlled by Defendant, and their heirs, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities related to or affiliated with Defendant and/or Defendant's officers and/or directors, the judge assigned to this action, and any member of the judge's immediate family.

29. Plaintiff also seeks to represent a subclass consisting of Class members who reside in Pennsylvania (the "Subclass").

30. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class and Subclass may be expanded or narrowed by amendment or amended complaint.

31. **Numerosity.** The members of the Class and Subclass are geographically dispersed throughout the United States and are so numerous that individual joinder is impracticable. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff reasonably estimates that there are tens of thousands of members in the Class and Subclass. Although the precise number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff, the true number of Class members is known by Defendant and may be determined through discovery. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the distribution records of Defendant and third-party retailers and vendors.

32. **Existence and predominance of common questions of law and fact.** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and Subclass and predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members. These common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) whether Defendant accepted money from Class and Subclass members in

exchange for the promise to provide services;

- (b) whether Defendant has provided the services for which Class and Subclass members contracted; and
- (c) whether Class and Subclass members are entitled to a refund for that portion of the tuition and fees that was contracted for services that Defendant did not provide.
- (d) whether Defendant has unlawfully converted money from Plaintiff, the Class and Subclass; and
- (e) whether Defendant is liable to Plaintiff, the Class, and Subclass for unjust enrichment.

33. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class in that, among other things, all Class and Subclass members were similarly situated and were comparably injured through Defendant's wrongful conduct as set forth herein. Further, there are no defenses available to Defendants that are unique to Plaintiff.

34. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and Subclass. Plaintiff has retained counsel that is highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation, and Plaintiff intends to vigorously prosecute this action on behalf of the Class and Subclass. Furthermore, Plaintiff has no interests that are antagonistic to those of the Class or Subclass.

35. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to all other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by individual Class and Subclass members are relatively small compared to the burden and expense of individual litigation of their claims against Defendant. It would, thus, be virtually

impossible for the Class or Subclass on an individual basis, to obtain effective redress for the wrongs committed against them. Furthermore, even if Class or Subclass members could afford such individualized litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation would create the danger of inconsistent or contradictory judgments arising from the same set of facts.

Individualized litigation would also increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court system from the issues raised by this action. By contrast, the class action device provides the benefits of adjudication of these issues in a single proceeding, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court, and presents no unusual management difficulties under the circumstances.

36. In the alternative, the Class and Subclass may also be certified because:

- (a) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class and Subclass members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual Class members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant;
- (b) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class and Subclass members would create a risk of adjudications with respect to them that would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other Class members not parties to the adjudications, or substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests; and/or
- (c) Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class as a whole, thereby making appropriate final declaratory and/or injunctive relief with respect to the members of the Class as a whole.

COUNT I
Breach Of Contract
(On Behalf Of The Class And Subclass)

37. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

38. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class and Subclass against Defendant.

39. Through the admission agreement and payment of tuition and fees, Plaintiff and each member of the Class and Subclass entered into a binding contract with Defendant.

40. As part of the contract, and in exchange for the aforementioned consideration, Defendant promised to provide certain services, all as set forth above. Plaintiff, Class, and Subclass members fulfilled their end of the bargain when they paid monies due for Spring Semester 2020 tuition. Tuition for Spring Semester 2020 was intended to cover in-person educational services from January through May 2020. In exchange for tuition monies paid, Class and Subclass members were entitled to in-person educational services through the end of the Spring Semester.

41. Defendant has failed to provide the contracted for services and has otherwise not performed under the contract as set forth above. Defendant has retained monies paid by Plaintiff and the Class for their Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fees, without providing them the benefit of their bargain.

42. Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass have suffered damage as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, including but not limited to being deprived of the education, experience, and services to which they were promised and for which they have already paid.

43. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, Plaintiff, the Class, and Subclass are entitled to damages, to be decided by the trier of fact in this action, to include but not be limited to reimbursement of certain tuition, fees, and other expenses that were collected by Defendant for services that Defendant has failed to deliver. Defendant should return the pro-rated portion of any Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fees for education services not provided since RIT has not held in-person classes since March 6, 2020.

44. Defendant's performance under the contract is not excused due to COVID-19. Indeed, Defendant should have refunded the pro-rated portion of any education services not provided. Even if performance was excused or impossible, Defendant would nevertheless be required to return the funds received for services it will not provide.

COUNT II
Unjust Enrichment
(On Behalf Of The Class And Subclass)

45. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

46. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class and Subclass against Defendant.

47. Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass conferred a benefit on Defendant in the form of monies paid for Spring Semester 2020 tuition and other fees in exchange for certain service and promises. Tuition for Spring Semester 2020 was intended to cover in-person educational services from January through May 2020. In exchange for tuition monies paid, Class members were entitled to in-person educational services through the end of the Spring Semester.

48. Defendant voluntarily accepted and retained this benefit by accepting payment.

49. Defendant has retained this benefit, even though Defendant has failed to provide

the education, experience, and services for which the tuition and fees were collected, making Defendant's retention unjust under the circumstances. Accordingly, Defendant should return the pro-rated portion of any Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fees for education services not provided since RIT has not held in-person classes since March 6, 2020.

50. It would be unjust and inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefit, and Defendant should be required to disgorge this unjust enrichment.

COUNT III
Conversion
(On Behalf Of The Class And Subclass)

51. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

52. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class and Subclass against Defendant.

53. Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass have an ownership right to the in-person educational services they were supposed to be provided in exchange for their Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fee payments to Defendant.

54. Defendant intentionally interfered with the rights of Plaintiff, the Class, and Subclass when it moved all classes to an online format and discontinued in-person educational services for which tuition and fees were intended to pay.

55. Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass demand the return of the pro-rated portion of any Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fees for education services not provided since RIT has not held in-person classes since March 6, 2020.

56. Defendant's retention of the fees paid by Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass without providing the educational services for which they paid, deprived Plaintiff, Class

and Subclass members of the benefits for which the tuition and fees paid.

57. This interference with the services for which Plaintiff and members of the Class and Subclass paid damaged Plaintiff and Class members in that they paid tuition and fees for services that will not be provided.

58. Plaintiff, Class and Subclass members are entitled to the return of pro-rated portion of any Spring Semester 2020 tuition and fees for education services not provided since RIT has not held in-person classes since March 6, 2020.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seeks judgment against Defendant, as follows:

- (a) For an order certifying the Class and Subclass under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and naming Plaintiff as representative of the Class and Subclass and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class and Subclass;
- (b) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiff and the Class and Subclass on all counts asserted herein;
- (c) For compensatory and punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- (d) For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- (e) For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;
- (f) For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper; and
- (g) For an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class and Subclass her reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of any and all issues in this action so triable of right.

Dated: May 19, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

BURSOR & FISHER, P.A.

By: /s/ Philip L. Fraietta
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